

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904.

NO. 21.

## PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

### WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 18.—No offering no sale. Official market firm at 22¢ last week 24¢; last year 27¢. Output of week, 435,900 lbs.

Our 35¢ cent syrup can't be beat. Webb & Boylan.

Soft Coal—Sunday Creek Hocking, \$4.75; block, \$4.00. Barker Lumber Co.

Warranted buckskin gloves 50¢ and a few number one mittens 35¢. L. B. Grice.

Miss Jessie Howe, of Chicago, is visiting with B. F. Van Patten and family.

A few boys lined duck coats at any price at Webb & Boylan.

George Webb started for Oklahoma, Tuesday with another party of land seekers.

A few men good wool sweaters that we must sell at some price. Webb & Boylan.

Oats Wanted—Highest price paid, according to test. Barker Lumber Co.

We don't care what we get but our clothing must be sold. Webb & Boylan.

Dr. W. J. Fairfield, comic cartoonist, at the M. E. church Wednesday evening, Jan. 27.

Buy your Chicago railroad tickets of L. B. Grice at \$1.50 for round trip. Cheaper than walking.

For Sale—Six good milch cows and one horse. Inquire of Stangland Bros., on the Hill farm.

Mrs. Alfred Esinger and children of Graylake are spending a few days this week with friends here.

Write to Alden, Bidingger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

Do you all know that you will never have a chance again to buy clothing at your own price. Webb & Boylan.

Thos. McGreal, Jr., who has been in Oklahoma for the past two weeks, writes home that he likes the country very much.

You will hear some slow people say they wished they had bought clothing when it is so late. Webb & Boylan.

There's to be a portrait school at the M. E. church on Friday night, Jan. 22. Come. Admission 8c 2 for 13c. Vittoria 5c.

The Court of Honor will give a dance in the Sabin Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. Every body come, a good time guaranteed.

Elmer Gullidge of Valparaiso has received a first grade certificate and has accepted a position as principal of a school at Frankville, Wis.

The fourth number of the lecture course at the M. E. church will be Dr. Fairfield, Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. All are invited to hear him.

Found—In this village a pocketbook containing a sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Inquire at this office.

Hear Dr. Fairfield in the chalk talk, "The Value of a Line," Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. He talks while he draws and draws while he talks.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. Welch on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27. A full attendance is desired. Nettie Welch, Sec.

If your eyes trouble you, have them examined, not tested, by a specialist who understands the diseases, anatomy and psychology of the eye. Dr. Barber is second to none in Lake County.

The entertainment at the M. E. church Monday night given by Mr. Battis, the impersonator, was well attended and enjoyed by all. Mr. Battis displayed remarkable talent as an impersonator.

Five pair light men's and seven pair of heavy men's overshoes at \$1.10 a pair, former price \$1.35 and \$1.50. Also a few pair boys and misses overshoes at your own price. Must be closed out at once. L. B. Grice.

Bumstead's Waukegan and Lake county directory is now out and Mr. Bumstead was here Wednesday distributing them to his patrons. It is well printed, concise and will no doubt meet with the approval of the public.

Every person purchasing one pair of Radcliff shoes will be given a chance to compete for the following prizes, to be awarded by the Radcliff Shoe Company: 149 prizes in gold. Capital prize \$500.00 1 prize \$300.00, 5 prizes at \$50.00 each, 1 prize \$200.00, 10 prizes at \$25.00 each, 30 prizes at \$5.00 each, 1 prize \$100.00 50 prizes at \$10.00 each. For particulars call on John Engman.

Overcoats for boys at any old price at Webb & Boylan.

Miss Jennie Hutchins has returned home after having spent the past year at Rockford, Ill.

A few german socks and sheep skin moccasins at 50 cents a pair at Webb & Boylan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathews, of Burlington, were over Sunday visitors at the Simons' house.

Rev. Swartz, of Yorkville, spent a few days this week with his son, Dr. Fred Swartz of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson were suddenly called to Spring Grove on Monday by the illness of Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Turner.

On Tuesday occurred the death of Mrs. Christ Larson at the insane asylum at Elgin. The remains were brought to Salem for burial where the funeral services will take place from the M. E. church on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Larson were former residents of this place.

The new rural delivery route out of Antioch, of which mention has been made in these columns at the time of laying out the route, was started Wednesday morning with E. C. Sabin as postman, he having passed the examination and received the appointment. The route is east to Hickory, north to Pikeville and return.

This is the first leap year in eight years, and though this great institution for the realization of the feminine heart and for the promotion of bliss among mankind has been on for two weeks and more, there has been no visible developments in Antioch. But perhaps the girls can hardly realize the wide opportunity after being so long without it, but they will get down to business soon. It is just possible that the News may publish a list of eligible young men for the benefit of the more timid young ladies.

Resolutions Of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Irwin District Court of Honor, number 547, of Antioch, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas: It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove our beloved brother, Mr. Andrew F. Herman, who was a charter member, and one who always took a great interest in Court affairs.

Be it resolved, That this Court extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also to the official paper, The Court of Honor, one to the Antioch News, and one to be spread upon the records of the Court.

Be it resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Mrs. Rebecca McGreal  
Mrs. Bertha Stanton  
Mrs. Matilda Larson.  
Committee.

Favors Lake Bluff.

The Lake Bluff site for the contemplated Great Lakes Naval Training Station has the best of backing in the person of Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has just urged before the Naval Committee of Congress the adoption of the Lake Bluff site; unqualifiedly expressing it as his opinion that this site surpasses all others in all features of suitability for the station. This vicinity is extremely fortunate in receiving the outspoken favor of so high an official, whose opinion can but have great weight in deciding the location of the naval station. The outlook is exceedingly bright that Lake County will get it.

Declare They Will Hold Fair.

Last week at the office of Attorney B. H. Miller, in Libertyville, was held a meeting of the officers of the Libertyville Trotting association with those recently elected as officers of the Lake County Agricultural society but at a meeting illegal because called on a wrong date, and who therefore have decided not to contest the matter, but to co-operate with the new association and hold another fair, at the same time asserting it is not their intention to antagonize or interfere with the Agricultural society in any way.

Death of James Quinn.

On Sunday at his home in Waukegan occurred the death of James Quinn of that place. His death was the termination of a long and painful illness extending over a period of many weeks. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Charles Pullen, of this place, and has many friends in this vicinity who extend their sympathy to the bereaved family. The funeral was held Tuesday forenoon, Rev. Talmage officiating. The interment took place at Hickory the former home of the deceased.

Wholesale Centers.

Vienna and Prague are the natural commercial and wholesale centers for Austria and Bohemia. The other numerous cities are comparatively small and their shops designed only for local trade.

## WOODMEN AND NEIGHBORS

### HOLD JOINT INSTALLATION IN THE OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday Evening and Were Addressed by Rev. W. C. Clayworth—A Large Audience Present.

On Tuesday evening the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors held a joint installation of officers at the opera house, W. R. Williams acting as installing officer of the Woodmen and Mrs. K. K. Cass for the Royal Neighbors.

January 4 marked the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the order of the M. W. A., it being established in 1883. Its purpose is to give protection to its members and provide for their families in case of death, at actual cost, J. C. Root being its first organizer and first head council.

Its membership was on Jan. 1, 1904, about 750,000, and it is now the largest fraternal life insurance organization in the world and the third largest fraternal order, exceeding in membership only by the Masons and Odd Fellows. The M. W. of A. liabilities are over one billion of dollars, ranking in amount as great, if not the greatest, in the world. For twenty-one years it has given to its members the cheapest insurance written by any company. The average cost per thousand at the age of 25 for twenty-one years has been about \$3.20 per year.

Lotus Camp was organized in 1887 with nine charter members, all of whom are still living. It has lost five members by death. Its membership is now 127. The officers for the ensuing year are: V. C. J. O. James, Jr.; W. A. Fred; Barthel; Clerk, C. M. Confer; Bankot; W. T. Taylor; Escort, H. Billett; Watchman, R. Johnson; Sentry, H. Willett; Chief Forester, W. R. Williams; Physician, F. H. York.

The Grand Lodge of Royal Neighbors of America was organized in 1892 as a purely social ladies' auxiliary to the M. W. A. In the year 1895 the beneficiary or insurance department was organized. The membership was confined to those holding membership in the M. W. A. and their women relatives. During the year 1894 and 1895 when the original laws of the society were in force a table of assessment rates were constructed which provided for the admission of members between the ages of 17 and 50 years. In 1897, however, the maximum age for entry was reduced to 45 years. During the first six years of its existence the society assessed certificates only for \$500 and \$1,000, but in 1898 the amount was raised to \$2,000, limiting that amount to only those between the ages of 17 and 41, and in 1903 the by laws were again revised and so constructed to admit any white woman between the ages of 17 and 45 as beneficiary members and any white woman over 17 years of age as a social member regardless of relationship to Woodmen. This organization is managed entirely by women, excepting the beneficiary committee which is composed of three gentlemen. At no time since its organization has there been over eleven assessments, and in the year 1895, only three were collected.

The local camp of R. N. A. was organized here Oct. 1, 1896, by Mrs. Olson, whose name the camp now bears. It was organized with a charter membership of twenty. This small membership were determined workers and in a short time began to steadily add to their number until March 30, 1899, when at one meeting seventy-five members were taken in. This, however, was only a giant stride and not the height of ambition for Olson Camp and they worked with a will until at one time the camp records showed a membership of 110, but a number of those taken in were only social, and as they moved away withdrew from the camp until at the present time the membership only numbers eighty-nine, all of whom are beneficiary members except seven. One noticeable fact appears in the history of Olson Camp and that is that in the seven years it has been organized not one death has occurred, and the only misfortune that has befallen the camp was the recent fire when they lost not only a hall for meetings but all lodge furniture and paraphernalia valued at \$190 which was covered by an insurance of only \$75. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Oracle, Mrs. Smart; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Hoyerstadt; Chancellor, Mrs. Seymour; Recorder, Mrs. Grice; Receiver, Mrs. Johnson; Marshal, Mrs. Powles; Inside Sentinel, Mrs. Engman; Outside Sentinel, Mrs. Billett; Board of Manager, Mrs. Farrier; Physician, Dr. Ames.

The R. N. A. were the first to install their officers and upon accepting the chair Mrs. Smart made a few short remarks in behalf of that order. The Woodmen then installed officers and were represented by J. C. James, Jr., who in a few well chosen words impressed upon the members of both organizations the necessity of attending meetings.

Rev. W. C. Clayworth then addressed the audience and made an impressive speech in favor of fraternalism, after which fruit was served and all departed feeling that it was an honor to be a member of one of these large families.

## FINDS PIG IN CHICKEN.

Mrs. Brody's Fowl Yields Perfectly Formed Porker.

Mrs. Brody, of Richmond street, Philadelphia, bought a chicken recently.

It tipped the scales at five pounds, was chipper and lively, and to all appearances a normal-minded fowl.

When Mrs. Brody returned home her son killed the chicken and later it was prepared for cooking.

While she was cutting it Mrs. Brody shrieked:

"Here's a little pig!"

On the table lay an object that bore a most intimate resemblance to a very juvenile porker. It was three inches long and weighed three-quarters of a pound. It was covered by a thin membrane, and eyes, snout, and even little twisted tail were perfectly formed.

Mrs. Brody says it seemed alive when she touched it, but if it squealed the membrane smothered the sound.

All day neighbors flocked into the Brody home and exclaimed over the prodigy.

Local poultry fanciers are at a loss to explain the phenomenon.

Gates That Teach a Lesson.

The gate here with depicted is one of the sights of the estate of a well-known millionaire. It is made entirely of agricultural implements—scythes, all, as, hay rake, spade, pitchfork, etc.—and is an instructive object lesson to all visitors to the estate. So skillfully has it been put together that it is perfectly stable and answers all the purposes for which it was designed.

Death Summons Witness.

Death summoned John H. Fischer to a higher court just as he was answering a subpoena as a witness before Judge Walker yesterday morning, says a dispatch from Chicago. He had been called to testify in a case against Margaret King, charged with operating a confidence game. He died before a physician could reach him. The courtroom was crowded with spectators.

"John H. Fischer," called the bailiff. The old man, aged 70, started to his feet and went towards Assistant State's Attorney Barnes.

"I—I am," began Fischer. As he hesitated he fell to the floor. When Judge Walker entered the courtroom a minute later he saw the body of the dead man lying in front of his bench. The physician said that he had died from heart disease.

Perfect Hand.

The dimensions of the perfect hand are shown above. A signifies round the knuckles; B, round the hand and ball of thumb; C, round the wrist; D, length of second finger; E, length of first finger to fork of thumb; F, length of thumb from base to tip, and G, from wrist to top of little finger.

Macedonian Woman Patriot.

Katarina Arnautova, a Macedonian woman, has participated in a great deal of fighting during the insurrection against Turkey. A correspondent describes her as about 26 years of age, of middle height, well set up and strong-looking, with blue eyes and brown hair, which she wears long, but done up under her black fur cap. She wore also a gray tunic of a military cut and metal buttons, a leather belt, gray trousers and leggings of a dull, violet-colored wool. A whistle for giving signals was attached to her watch chain and in her pocket she had some poison wrapped up in paper in case she should fall in to the hands of the Turks. She said she had been in six important engagements and others of less importance, was a good shot and knew of five Turks that had fallen before her rifle.

Substitute for Potatoes.

The dahlia was introduced into Europe for the value of its bulb as a substitute for the Irish potato, which it resembles when baked.

## REPUBLICANS PUZZLED

### TO INSTRUCT OR NOT TO INSTRUCT

President's Friends Divided on Question of Pledging State Delegations to His Nomination

To instruct or not to instruct? That is the question which is perplexing Republicans of prominence of Washington whose advice will have weight in the state convention that will select the delegates at large to the national convention and in the congressional conventions that will name the district delegates.

It cannot be disputed that there is much sentiment among the conservative Republicans in favor of withholding instructions to delegates. Even some of those who are known to be favorable at present to the nomination of President Roosevelt advocate sending uninstructed delegations to the convention on the ground, as they put it, that there is no necessity for instructions, as no other candidate is now being considered.

They say "What's the use of having the contest when Roosevelt is the only name before the country?" Many Republicans favor the same course on the ground that conditions may change between now and June 21 which might make it embarrassing for the states delegations to go to the state convention bound by iron-clad instructions from the constituencies which sent them.

Some of President Roosevelt's least experienced political friends and advisers are in a state bordering almost on hysteria over the alleged machinations of politicians who are charged with endeavoring to prevent his nomination. This class is in favor of going into the campaign with vigor and demanding of each convention that it pledge itself to Roosevelt's nomination if it is in favor of Roosevelt.

It is said that Minnesota Republicans in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination will take steps to secure an early convention and the pledging of delegates. Governor Van Sant, who has been in Washington for several days, thinks a movement is on foot hostile to the President's nomination, and will urge a convention in March in Minnesota.

The President's friends have not yet decided whether to make an open fight all along the line or instruct the delegations. Councils are divided on that question, and reasons for and against such a course are urged.

Legal Eloquence.

A young lawyer concluded his argument in a case with the following sublime burst of eloquence: "If, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant's boss are permitted to roam at large over the fair fields of my client with impunity, then—yes, then, indeed, have our forefathers fought and bled and died in vain!"

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas: The Angel of Death has again entered our portals and removed from our midst, Neighbor Martin Olsen;

Be it therefore Resolved: That in so doing there has been called a worthy member from our Camp, and from the home a loving husband and kind father.

Be it also Resolved: That this camp extend to the sorrowing family our most heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Neighbor Olsen and that they be published in the county papers and also be spread on the records of our camp.

Lee E. Nelson  
C. B. Hamlin  
G. P. Manzer  
Committee.

Farmers Institute.

The Farmer's Institute of Kenosha, Colo. will be held Jan. 26 and 27, at the Salem M. E. church. It promises to be a good one as McKerron, Superintendent of the State Institute work will be there with a force of workers. The evening program will be an exceptionally good one. Miss Barham an elocutionist from Chicago, will speak. Mr. Taylor, County Superintendent of schools will assist in the program. There will also be music and speaking by local talent. Dinner will be served by the ladies of the M. E. church.

Small Mieseries.

Small mieseries, like small debts, hit us in so many places, and meet us at so many turns and corners, that what they want in weight, they make up in number, and render it less hazardous to stand the fire of one cannon-ball than a volley composed of such a shower of bullets.—Colton.

Plan Mountain Tunnel.

It is proposed to cut a railway tunnel through the mountains known as the Faucille, in the Jura Alps, and so shorten the journey between Paris and Switzerland by two and a half hours.

## Day of Scientific Feeding.

The search for the fountain of youth has not been abandoned, as the numerous dietary experiments abundantly attest. Science is the modern Ponce De Leon. The era of strictly scientific living for the most of us has not dawned, and is far off, but may we not hope that the time is coming when the most casual caller at the lunch counter will order as many grams of protein, fat, carbohydrates and the rest as his physical or intellectual necessities seem to require? The man who is about to produce an epic will see to it that his bill of fare contains the requisite amount of nitrogen and phosphorus and that he secures a sufficient number of calories of hat value daily.

He "Well" Deserved It.

A little while ago the newly elected mayor of a provincial town was about to make his first journey in that capacity through the place. The townspeople had arranged that from an arch of flowers, under which he was to pass, floral crown should hang, surmounted by the words, "He well deserves it." But the wind blew away the crown, and when the pompous mayor passed under the arch, to the great joy of those who had voted against him, only a rope with a noose at the end of it dangled there, with "He well deserves it" standing out in bold relief above.—London T. A. T.

Printing Figures.

Prof. Otiel, the secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographical Institute, estimates that since the introduction of printing the following percentage of different classifications of subject matter has held good: Law and sociology, 29.42; literature, 20.46; applied science, 12.18; history, geography, 11.44; theology, religion, speculation, 10; miscellaneous and bibliography, 9; philology and languages, 4.08; natural sciences, 3.44; art, 2.63; philosophy, 1.16.

The Trout That Got Away.

One of the lines the leading lady had to say was, "Here are some trout for supper." She was a Southerner and her pronunciation of trout sounded weird to the stage manager. When she had spoken the line at the last rehearsal the stage manager asked calmly: "What was that, Miss Fotheringay?" "Here are some trout for supper," she repeated. "That's the fifth time you've said 'trout,' he remarked jolly. "Cut it out. Say fish, and we'll guess at the kind."

Knew the Lesson Well.

A British military journal relates the following incident: Capt. Jones (giving a short lecture to the recruits of his company on their demeanor in public) "Suppose a civilian should make offensive remarks to soldiers in a public house and try to induce a quarrel. The well-conducted soldier should drink up his beer and go quietly away." After his address he questions his audience to ascertain if they have comprehended his remarks. "Now, Private Jenkins, what should you do if you were in an inn and a civilian wanted to quarrel with you?" Private Jenkins—"I should drink up his beer, sir, and look it!"

The Immensity of London.

If the city of London were surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate and a west gate, and each of the four gates were of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under thirty-six hours, by the expiration of which time the head of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than 112 miles from their respective gates. The head of the column moving north would have reached Lincoln, while the last file was passing out of the London gate.

Our Awful Language.

Years ago there was in London, Russian diplomat, Ambassador Schouvaloff, who greatly admired English women and who was heartily annoyed when he offended any one of them. While he was there he learned English, and having heard one famous English beauty say "Shut up!" to another he imagined it to be a phrase of polite agreement, such as "say no more." In this sense he addressed himself to an illustrious lady the next night at dinner, to the lady's consternation, and his own when later he discovered his mistake.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Corn—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Hay—No. 1, 1802.86c

Wheat—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Wheat—No. 2, 1802.86c  
Wheat—No. 3, 1802.86c

Barley—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Barley—No. 2, 1802.86c  
Barley—No. 3, 1802.86c

Gluten—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Gluten—No. 2, 1802.86c  
Gluten—No. 3, 1802.86c

Oil Meal, per 100 lbs., 1.65  
Chicken Feed Wheat, 1.85

Hogs—Live weight, 4.50  
Hogs—Dressed, 4.50

POULTRY.

Turkeys—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Ducks—No. 1, 1802.86c  
Geese—No. 1, 1802.86c

Chickens—Live weight, 1.85  
Chickens—Dressed, 1.85

is



# Old Blazer's Hero

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

## CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

"Well?" he said almost suddenly, without turning to look at her.

The hand which had touched him very gently and appealingly at first, tightened upon his sleeve and began to tremble strongly. At this he looked over his shoulder and met Hepzibah's beseeching gaze. There were tears in her eyes, as he noticed a curious little throbbing in her throat, as if a pianoforte hammer were tapping from within.

"Don't break your heart, Edward," she besought him, speaking with great difficulty. "Don't go to the bad for her! There's nobody as is worth that, my darling. What good can that do?"

"Don't worry about me, Hepzibah," he said miserably. "It isn't worth while."

"What else have I got to worry for? If it isn't the child I nursed when I was a child myself?" said Hepzibah, holding to him with both hands. "And, oh, as I should ever have lived to have to ask you such a thing! But, oh, my darling, do, do come home—"

She paused, and Ned filled up the broken sentence.

"Sober, I suppose," he said.

"Oh, do, dear, do!" she begged him, clinging to him.

"Very well," he said, with a gloomy laugh—two little spasmodic sounds, as far from merriment as light from darkness—"you shall have our way for once. You pretty generally get it here."

He stooped and kissed the hard-featured face, and Hepzibah, dropping her head upon his shoulder, clung to him and sobbed with silent tears and internal sobbing.

"I've got your word, dear?" she asked when she could trust herself to speak.

"Yes," he answered. "Good night, Hepzibah."

He set out on his seven-mile walk, and having posted his letter in the town, turned back. A certain half-way house tugged at him as if it had a cord about his heart, but he broke past it with a rage of resolution, and walked straight home, and at once went up to his own bedroom. Hepzibah, hearing the assured and steady footstep, and was thankful for the news it brought her, though the feet went like lead, and had not even a memory of their old lightness.

Next morning Ned Blane's criminal pretense was delivered into Mary Hargreaves' hands, and she felt her heart altogether cheerful and strengthened by it. She wondered still at the personal silence her husband kept, but at least here was proof positive that he was not the heartless creature she had found herself beginning to believe him. He had not found it in his heart to forsake her, and to cast her back upon her parents. And she herself could face the world again. He had really gone away on business of some sort; and though she was still in quieted about him, she had no longer the shame of being forced to believe that the affairs he had spoken of were no more than an abominable pretext.

But now came a consequence of the letter which the forger had not anticipated. Before the welcome banknote was so much as broken for the purchase of household necessities, Mary sat down and wrote a letter to that imaginary John Hargreaves who lived in the imaginary Keston Square.

"Sir—I should be greatly obliged if you would furnish me with my husband's present address. I am afraid that recent letters may have miscarried."

If this little bill was something less than absolutely truthful, she posted it all the same, and saved her conscience with the hope that it might be true. Two or three days later her inquiry came back again, directed and redirected in half a dozen different hands, and at last, officially marked "Misdirected," no Keston Square in Brocton. This amazed her and awoke new anxieties. Obviously Will is moving in crooked ways and was in hiding from her. It was easily possible that he might be concealing himself, and, inspired by some feeble hope of meeting him, she took the bus into town day after day and walked wearily up and down the principal thoroughfares, thinking that perchance she might catch sight of him.

She had never known it until now, but she was a little superstitious. At least a thousand times her heart leaped with in her in the crowded street as she imagined that at the last the errand husband was in sight, and she would advance, fluttering from head to foot, to meet an absolute stranger. No habit of failure lessened the shock of hope and fear and disappointment, and she would go home at night too tired to care for anything. Her whole life seemed to have grown into one constant dull and empty ache.

It seemed a strange and ghostly sort of life to lead, for she was altogether alone now, and hardly ever exchanged a word, except upon matters of mere necessity, with a fellow creature. She called upon nobody, and nobody called upon her. Those people of the little township who had at first been indignant against John Howarth and his wife for their neglect of their daughter supposed now, naturally enough, since Mary went on living in her husband's house, that the builder supplied the necessary funds, and so forgot their indignation.

## CHAPTER XVII.

As if Mary had not had trouble enough upon her shoulders already, a new one descended upon her, and she began to be certain that the house, night after night, was being watched, and became assured that the watcher was always the same person. The first suspicion which occurred to her came when, on a moonlight night about the middle of July, she opened her bedroom window and looked out upon the deserted road and the wide-spread fields. She had not been at the house and its neighborly joint shadow on the road before, but she had seen the hedge which faced beyond the distinctly marked

ed line of shade upon the field the moonlight lay in a broad, vapory whiteness, in which objects, though easily discernible, took strange and fantastic shapes. She had sat at the open window for a good five minutes, drawing in a sad tranquillity from the moonlight and the silence, when a dry stick cracked behind the hedge and drew her startled gaze to the spot whence the sound proceeded. Following this came complete silence. She listened till the wide air made a singing in her ears like the lingering echo of the waves which children find in seashells. Hearing no repetition of the sound, but suspecting rather than discerning an added bulk of darkness somewhere in the shadows, she closed the window, drew down the blind and watched thoughtfully the merest crevice between the bars. That something darker than the shadows began to move, and the cracking sound, heard more faintly through the closed window than before, again reached her ears. The moving object stole under the hedge for twenty or thirty yards, growing distinct from the other shadows whilst it moved, and melting back into them again whenever it stood still; and then, passing over a stile, appeared in the moonlight of the road, at that distance and in that light recognizable only as a man.

Mary never sat at her open window again after this, but she was often tempted to watch, and the watch was almost invariably rewarded by the earlier or later detection of the figure. Who the man was and why he was there she could not guess. But one night, as she sat in the darkness in the lower room before the hour of moonrise, she was aware of the shadowy watcher pacing dimly up and down, trusting solely in the darkness, and taking no advantage this time of the shelter of the hedge.

Vaguely as she had made out his aspect, she knew him for the same, and she watched his goings to and fro the door of the neighboring house was suddenly thrown open, and a broad ray of light darted from it fell full upon the mysterious prowler's face. The face was, of course, Ned Blane's. Mary was in a permanent mood now to be easily indignant, and she rose up in wrath against this intrusion upon her privacy. What right had he, or any man, to hang about in that way, watching her and spying upon her? Some sense of the unobtrusive and wordless devotion of the watcher touched her here, and brought her down from the heights of anger. And yet the proceeding was intolerable, and sooner or later was sure to be discovered, to bring about new whisperings of scandal and new unmerited sorrow.

Blane had recoiled at the sudden ray of light, and had disappeared before these varying thoughts and emotions had well had time to course through her heart and mind. But now he was back again, pacing up and down in the darkness. She could see the pale blur of his face turned steadfastly toward the house.

She determined to ignore him, and withdrew herself from the window. She would not even know of his being there, but that was difficult. Even when she had gone to her bedroom, and having prepared for her night's rest blew out the light, she peeped again through an interstice in the blind and saw the dim figure still going up and down.

The morning after this discovery Mary received a second letter from the mysterious Hargreaves, enclosing a second remittance, with the same formula as before. At first she did not notice any difference of address, but by and by her eye lighted upon the first line of the communication, and she saw that it was dated, not from Keston, but from Kilton Square. The forger had relied upon his memory, and his memory had played him false.

She set out at once for the great town, determined, if possible, to unravel the mystery, and at least to discover if Kilton stood in as airy a situation as his forerunner. There was no Kilton Square to be found or heard of, and she came back troubled.

That night the watcher came again. A painful fascination impelled her by this time to keep as regular a watch for him as he evidently kept upon the house, and as he came in sight a suspicion burst upon her mind with so vivid and sudden a light that it looked like certainty. She lit a candle hastily, ran upstairs, and emptied the contents of a drawer upon the bed, and from the tumbled heap of papers before her, after a search of a moment or two, took a letter from Ned Blane to her husband, and setting this and the communication from John Hargreaves side by side, came, in spite of the stiff disguise of the legal-looking calligraphy, to the swift conclusion that they were written by the same hand.

It was bitter enough in all conscience to have been deserted by her husband, even though she confessed to herself that she had never loved him; it was heart-breaking to be deserted by the people of her own flesh and blood; but to be insulted by the cheating charity of a rejected lover seemed tenfold worse than all.

She descended to the dining room, and taking the bank note from the table on which it lay, crumpled it wrathfully in her hand and walked swiftly from the room into the hall, and from the hall into the roadway. The furtive watcher was away at a round pace in an instant, but she followed and called upon him by name.

"Mr. Blane! I will not be avoided. I order you to listen to me!"

## CHAPTER XVIII.

Ned Blane stood stock still in the dark and said nothing.

"How dare you insult me by your charity?" Mary asked him. She panted with haste and excitement, and her limbs were trembling.

Ned, with his hands in his jacket pockets, his shoulders rounded, and his head drooping a little, made no movement and

answered never a word. In the act of walking away from her he had paused at her call of command, and his back was still half turned toward her. Mary, who had not yet begun to cool from the impulse of indignant attack which had inspired her to rush after him, took a further step or two and stood before him.

"How dare you insult me by your charity?" she asked again, clenching the crumpled note in her hand.

Still he said nothing. His figure, dimly outlined in the dark as it was, had a look of dogged impassivity about it which was discouraging.

"This came from you," she said, holding out the crumpled bank note. "You must take it back again."

She held out the note almost timidly, and her eyes searched in vain for any sign of change or relenting in the dogged figure before her.

His immobility was exasperating, but it was not easy to see what ought to be done in face of it. She was more than half inclined for a moment to drop the note and go, but that would hardly have been courteous. It was difficult to be courteous to a man so obstinate. Possibly he might be amenable to reason. The reason of the position was certainly wholly on her side, and he could not be so stupid as to be blind to it. She began to reason with him.

"Surely, Mr. Blane, you must see how wrong you are in sending this to me."

Mr. Blane was apparently decided to see nothing. Any movement in the obstinate figure, any shuffle of the foot, for a sign of yielding or uneasiness, any silent negative to urge her to an argument, would have been welcome.

"I can't accept this," she went on desperately. "It was cruel to trap me into taking the other. What would you think of anybody, Mr. Blane, who laid such a trap to humiliate you and catch your self-respect? How dare you pretend that this came from your husband? What right have you to send me money? What did I ever give you for treating me so?"

To all this the dogged benefactor answered nothing.

"Take it!" she said imperiously, for by this time her own speech had warmed her new into anger. He made no response, and when she had waited for a full half minute, with the note extended in her hand, she moved away. "I shall send this to you by post," she said rigidly, "and I will ask you not to write to me or speak to me again."

She walked from him indignantly, and when she had gone but a step or two turned her head to look at him. He kept his posture, head drooping, shoulders rounded, the obstinate hands rammed into the side pockets. But somehow it did not look as if obstinacy alone were expressed in the posture of the figure. Now that she was but a little distance away from it, it began to seem solitary, bitterly solitary. A sense of pity touched her. The thought of her own loneliness and unhappiness brought tears to her eyes. She could scarcely leave him in that ungrateful and ungacious way, impracticable and obstinate as he was. She turned and spoke again, and the tears sounded in her voice.

"You must not think I don't feel that you mean to be kind. I know you mean to act delicately and like a friend. But you must see how impossible it is. Will you take this, Mr. Blane? I would much rather you took it from me. Pray take it."

His continued silence drove her away in a new anger, and she did not turn again until she reached the gate. Then she could dimly see his figure in the roadway. A break in the hedge beyond where he stood allowed the drooping head to be seen in more defined outline against the sky. She entered the house and left him there, and all night long the fancy of the silent and solitary figure standing there oppressed her. She was often angered by it, and as often pitiful over it; but the gust of anger was strong and long, and the pity was a mere lull in the wind.

Ned heard the retiring footsteps, the retreating rustle of the dress, the clank of the gate latch, the fatal sound of the closing door. He stood still for a long time. It was not worth while to move. There was nothing to do, nothing to hope for, nowhere to go. Nothing mattered very much. Nothing seemed able very much to hurt him.

By and by he heard laughing voices coming down the lane. They were vulgar and discordant and the laughter was out of tune with everything. He walked on, taking little if any note of whether his footsteps led him, and at last, in something very like a waking dream, walked past his own house.

## Another Lost Story.

Grandfather Hollis was ready and willing to tell stories as long as he had eager listeners, but once embarked on the sea of narrative, he allowed no ship to cross his bows. If one did he "put back to shore to once," to use his own words. His greatest trial was his own nephew, Abijah. Hobbs, who apparently could not refrain from asking questions at every turn. Many a good story had been lost in this way, so when Grandfather Hollis started a famous tale at a Thanksgiving party, Abijah was requested to keep still.

"'Twas on a story night in November, '69," began Grandfather Hollis, "and the wind had been a-moaning all day long; the sky also had a sort of a greenish color, and now and then there'd be a scud of gray clouds across it. I knew something was going to happen, and 'long about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I took a look about the farm to see that everything was all right, animals under shelter and so on; took the cows in, fixed up the barn tight and came back into the house."

"I was kind of uneasy and kept my eyes out o' the windows, watching the clouds, and sighting the boats over on the bay side as they came in; but there wasn't anything really out o' the way till about 5, or maybe quarter past. Then all o' a sudden I heard a low muttering an' I sprung to the back window. Just in a line with the window in those days there was a maple tree."

The listeners were all breathless, bending toward Grandfather Hollis, and for one fatal moment Abijah's wife allowed her vigilant gaze to leave her husband's face.

"Say, was it a sugar-maple?" cried Abijah.



Sanitary Milking Apparatus.

With the recent report of a State health board official that an epidemic of fever in one of our largest cities could be traced directly to a case in the family of a milk dealer in that locality, the urgent necessity for sanitary inspection of the milk supply is again made apparent to even those individuals who are rather inclined to scoff at such advanced and scientific theories. No doubt the time will come when all milk will have to be sterilized before being offered for sale, but

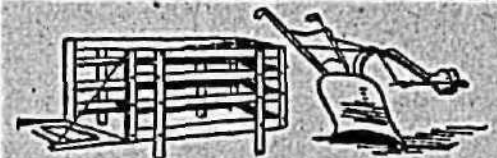


MILKING APPARATUS.

even should that desirable condition of affairs be reached it will still be obligatory upon the milkman to see that no opportunity is afforded for the contact of the lactical fluid with contaminated atmosphere in the stable. Probably the best way in which this can be accomplished is by the aid of the pneumatic milking machine here illustrated. It is so arranged as to not only milk the cows automatically, but also incloses the milk in an airtight receptacle as long as it is in the proximity of the animal. This is accomplished by a reservoir suspended overhead and connected with the teat cups by a short section of hose. By means of a vacuum created in the pipe to which the reservoir is attached the milk is drawn from the teats and deposited in the receptacle, whence it can be removed to the creamery for further treatment, before being placed on sale.

The first two figures show conveniences originally sketched in the Farm Journal, which says of them:

"This crate should be about three feet high and fitted with sidepieces extending below it that will just fit into the side irons of the wagon body. It can thus be set upon the wagon bed in an instant and will be found most useful in moving calves, sheep, pigs or other stock. It will fit on to a sled in the same way for winter use. It is also convenient when hauling loose material. If this is long the rear gate



CRATE, PLOW AND MOVABLE HURDLE.

can be hinged to let down, as shown. It can also be hinged to open at the side. The slats should be of hard wood three-quarters of an inch thick. When there is plowing to be done close to fences or trees have your smith put extension rods on the plow and a clevis to hitch the team to, like the cut. The sketch was sent us by one of our readers in Kansas, and he says it works well for him. If the beam of the plow is adjustable to draft it should, of course, be adjusted before the rods are bolted to the handles.

The lower figure shows two rows of portable sheep fencing used at the Colorado experiment station. It is easy to move about and set up and very readily made.

## Dressing Ducks for Market.

Ducks need much the same treatment in dressing for market as do fowls. They should be kept without food and water for twenty-four hours previous to killing, so that the crop and intestines will be well emptied. Confine them in a small pen with clean straw, so that they will not be dirty. Bleed through the mouth, and when dead, scald in water at a temperature of 185 degrees. After scalding, wrap them up in a flannel blanket for ten minutes, which will help wonderfully in picking.

If scalding is properly done and birds are wrapped up in this way, they can be plucked easily and quickly. It is customary with many to leave feathers around the neck for about two inches, also the feathers on the first joints of the wings, including the main flights. After picking clean, put them into hot water for a few seconds and then throw into ice water, leaving

them for several hours, or until thoroughly cold, when they may be taken out, dried, and are then ready to pack for market.—J. F. Lawrence, in Farm and Home.

## How Stored Grains Shrink.

The advantage to the farmer of storing his grain and holding it till spring is not always represented by the increased price he may get for it. The shrinkage during the winter storage must be taken into consideration, and this shrinkage not infrequently more than offsets the increased price. In such cases it pays the farmer to sell his grain as soon as it is in shape to go to the market. A good many investigations have been made to discover the percentage of shrinkage in various grains. The results have varied immensely. In some of the humid States and with early gathered crops the shrinkage has been as high as 80 to 40 per cent, while grain raised in arid States and hauled to humid States and stored has gained in weight during storage. The shrinkage of wheat has not generally been as great as that of some other grains.

Wheat stored in Michigan elevators lost from 5 to 10 per cent during winter. A lot of corn very heavy and little dry at the time of storing lost 80 per cent in weight by February. Tests made in other States have shown shrinkages of 10 to 10 per cent. One lot of corn that was gathered at the time of year when it was well glazed, but containing as large an amount of water as possible and passed in a State fair competition, shrank about 40 per cent. Oats shrink little, but are recorded to have lost about 4 per cent in weight during a winter.—St. Louis Republic.

## Roughage for Stock.

While both horses and cattle are sometimes troubled with a throat difficulty that needs the attention of a veterinarian, in the majority of cases it will be found that that trouble is due almost wholly to the feeding of dusty hay. Horses are much given to this acute throat trouble in connection with sneezing, which will stop almost immediately if the hay is well moistened before being fed.

It is a good plan, if hay is fed in a manger instead of a rack, to sprinkle a little water in the bottom of the manger each time before feeding and then moisten the hay. Do the same when the hay is fed to cattle. It is a good plan to wet the corn stover also, for while there is less dust in it than in hay there is enough to trouble the cattle; besides, the wet fodder is always more palatable.

## The Farmer's Wife.

Don't make a hired man of her. A woman on a farm has no more place in drudgery than she has in the city. The duties of any home are sufficient for the wife. No woman can be a wife, a herder of cattle and swine, a milkmaid and do the general chores about the house. No woman ought to submit to such work, and no man will allow it. He who does so can scarcely be called a man. Women wear out fast enough in the general course of life, and just because they happen to live on a farm it is no reason why they should enter into a life of slavery.—Exchange.

## Cultivation of Oats.

At Cornell University oats were sown broadcast, in the usual manner, the yield per acre being thirty-seven bushels. On another plot the oats were drilled in, fifteen inches apart, the hand-wheel hoe being used to work between the rows. This may appear to some as giving a large share of labor in that manner, but as the yield on the drilled and worked plot was sixty-one bushels per acre the method is worthy of attention. A man with a wheel hoe can go over a large piece of ground in a day, and it is possible that the method will pay.

## A Dairy Pointer.

The Toronto Globe says a Canadian farmer who kept twenty-four cows and two hired men tested his cows with the Babcock test, and found that eight were unprofitable. He disposed of them and let one hired man go, and at the end of the year found that he had made as much money from the sixteen as from the twenty-four. Now he has got down to twelve good cows, and expects as much from them as he made from twice that number. Now he can increase up to his original number as fast as he can find or grow good cows and increase his profits.

## Migration of Seeds.

Dr. Howard, the new secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, writing of the manner in which seeds are carried to great distances by birds, recited an experiment of Darwin which had a curious result. Adhering to the leg of a wounded partridge, Darwin found a ball of earth weighing 6½ ounces. From the seeds contained in this ball he raised thirty-two plants, belonging to five distinct species.

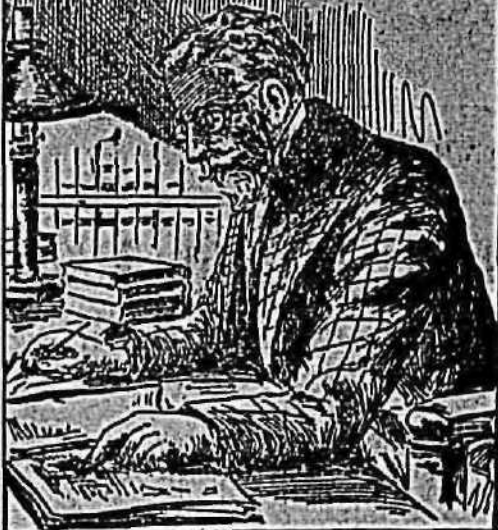
## Shredding Fodder.

The fodder shredder is doing good work in one respect, and that is in reducing the number of shocks of corn that stand in the field all winter. As the shredder husks the corn and shreds it at the same time, farmers find that it is more comfortable to haul the fodder to the barn than to stand out in the fields to husk the corn and then waste the fodder.

## Value of Corn-cobs.

Corn-cobs are exceedingly rich in potash, containing over 23 per cent (in the ash), and are worth saving. They are not available, however, unless burnt and the ashes saved. On farms where heavy crops of corn are grown the amount of potash that could be saved by burning the cobs is consequently very large.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## One Hundred Years Ago.

Napoleon, threatened to exterminate the Portuguese nation unless it declared war against Great Britain.

John Dalton made the first announcement of his atomic theory.

The German universities of Ramberg, Dilligau and Dulsberg were closed because of the threatening military outlook.

Kara George, the hero of Servia, organized an uprising which later expelled the Turks from his country.

The universities of Kazan and Kharkov were founded by order of the Czar of Russia.

The military post at Natchez, Miss., was turned over to the United States government by the Spanish officials there.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

75 YRS AGO. . . . .

Vicente Guerrero, afterwards deposed by Santa Ana, was elected president of Mexico.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, then president-elect of the United States, was burned in effigy in the statehouse square at Hartford, Conn.

A revolt against Spain was started by the Society of the Black Eagle in Cuba.

The first ship built in the new territory of Florida was launched at St. Augustine.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated at New York with a great public dinner in Tammany Hall.

## Fifty Years Ago.

The Astor library was opened at New York.

News of a Turkish victory over the Russians at Citale on Jan. 9 was conveyed to the British, French and Turkish embassies at Vienna.

Messages were received from Honolulu indicating a strong sentiment there in favor of annexation to the United States.

The American frigate President, captured during the war of 1812, arrived at Valparaiso flying the British flag.

The Irish process and practice act was put in operation in Ireland to stop the dishonesty of the courts and law officers.

Two English warships appeared before Sevastopol and their commander notified the Russian admiral that the allied fleets had entered the Black sea.

## Forty Years Ago.

Two Confederate prisoners who had escaped over the fence at Camp Douglas, Chicago, were found frozen to death on the prairie.

Newspapers called attention to the wars and insurrections in nearly every country of the globe, Mexico and the South American republics being reported in a "chronicle" state of revolution.

A motion was made in the House of Representatives at Washington to expel Garrett Davis of Kentucky for alleged disloyalty.

John Dean Catton resigned as chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court after twenty-two years' continuous service on the Supreme bench.

President Lincoln ordered that Surgeon General William A. Hammond be tried by court martial for alleged mismanagement.

## Thirty Years Ago.

President U. S. Grant, angered at the rejection of Attorney General Williams and the opposition to Caleb Cushing for chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, threatened to nominate Jeremiah S. Black, who had been a member of Buchanan's cabinet.

Attorney General Williams withdrew as a candidate for chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, President Grant, who had nominated him, being convinced that confirmation was impossible.

Cardinal Pacelli's edict forbidding the exporting of art objects from Rome was officially repudiated by the Italian government.

"Remodeling" of the White House was declared finished, and the east room was said to be the largest in the United States, excepting public halls.

Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, who had just been confirmed as minister to Spain, was nominated by President Grant for chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Serrano, the newly elected president of the (then) Spanish republic, announced that he would not convene Parliament for a year, but would devote himself to suppressing the revolutionists.

## Twenty Years Ago.

The class of 1829 of Harvard University held its annual reunion at Cambridge, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and other famous members attending.

French troops expelled the Chinese officials of Soutay, in Tonquin, and took possession of the government there.

Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature, charges being made that the Standard Oil Company had contributed \$250,000 to his campaign fund.

Premiums totaling \$22,011 were paid for a year's sitting in Henry Ward Beecher's church at Brooklyn, N. Y., besides the regular rental of \$120 each, E. B. Claflin, the dry goods merchant, heading the list with a bonus of \$575 for first choice.





### FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

**Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 352 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

### Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman."

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 352 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced.

### Salzer's Home Baiter Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalogue. Yielded in 1903 in Indiana 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tennessee 98 bu., and in Michigan 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.

810 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per acre.

80 bu. Salzer's Spelts and Macaroni Wheat.

1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.

14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.

60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep per acre.

100,000 lbs. Teasins, the fodder wonder.

64,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy, fodder, per acre.

Now such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904. If you will plant Salzer's seeds.

**JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c**

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalogue and lots of farm seed samples. (C. N. U.)

### Bag-Timo Melody.

Pickaninny's in de crib,  
Cryin' lak de dickens;  
Mammy's bakin' hoe cakes,  
Daddy's huntin' chickens.

### Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, are by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York. Break up colds in 24 hours, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Discomfort, more and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail. 50c. Sample mailed FREE. Address ALLEN S. OLKOV, La Crosse, N. Y.

### The emerald improves in color on exposure to the light.

Pearls kept in the dark lose their luster, but regain it on exposure to the sun.

### Two bottles of Pilo's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough.

Fred Hermann, 209 Box Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

### Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat is the best thing

gives you the real genuine old buckwheat flavor. Be sure and get the genuine.

### And That's No Lie.

Brown—Every President should be given a second term.

Green—Because why?

Brown—Fewer of his friends would be disappointed during his second term.

Green—How do you figure that out?

Brown—Why, he would have fewer to disappoint.

### Asked and Answered.

"What is ignorance, mamma?" asked Florry.

"Ignorance, my dear," replied the observing mother, "is the bliss that prevents some people from acquiring a job-lot of useless wisdom."

### "I GROW HAIR IN ONE NIGHT."

Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on Any Bald Head.

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to thinning scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altemhelm Medical Dispensary, 1170 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

B. N. U. No. 4-1904.

### The Tricky Trickster!

Labels Novels, weeks and more delivered. Food, your health, establish your enemies. Sample to each.

WISCONSIN DRUG CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. (C. N. U.)

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to thinning scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altemhelm Medical Dispensary, 1170 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

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### THE LITTLE TAILOR ON THE HILL.

By Margaret Widdemer.

I asked the little tailor as he sewed upon the hill.

"How can the little busy bee the poet's words fulfill?"

How could that little animal, suppose he had the powers,

(Or anybody else) improve already shining hours?"

Says he, "Oh!

You're very slow!

Why, shine them with Sapolio!"

I asked the little tailor as he sat a-catching flies,

"Why was the man who jumped within the briar bush so wise?"

For leaping into brambles, I would plainly say to you,

Is not a thing the average man is very apt to do?"

"Oh, don't you know.

Why he did so?"

In that bush was Sapolio!"

"Oh, little tailor," once said I, "I wish you'd tell me,

Why, when I take my walks abroad, so many poor I see;

And why they're always dirtier than anyone I've seen,

And even have objections to my garments being clean?"

Said he, "They go

Because they've no

Sapolio!"

I asked the little tailor as he smoked one windy night,

"Pray tell me why the little dogs delight to bark and bite,

For, though I own a little dog, I do not think that he

Has ever barked or bitten at my friends or yet at me!"

"Dogs are a-foe

To dirt, and so

Bite those who hate

Sapolio!"

I sat down by the tailor on the hill and asked him this:

"Why can you always tell me what the reason for things is?

And why are both your wisdom and your scissors always bright,

So they light our little village on the very darkest night?"

"Before you go,"

He said, "Just know

The answer to all's

Sapolio!"

I met the little tailor with my Grecian Histr' book,

Said I, "I wish at Hercules you'd give a little look,

And tell me how it was he cleaned the Augean stables so

By simply turning into them a little river's flow?"

"That river's flow,

All writers know,

Contained," said he,

"Sapolio!"

I watched the little stars that shine above the world so high,

And I saw them wink and wiggle all in rows along the sky,

Then said I unto the tailor, as I watched each little star:

"Now don't you often wonder what those starlets really are?"

"Wonder? Oh, no!

Those stars that glow"

Are pans shined with

Sapolio!"

I said unto the tailor, "I can't really understand

Why Macbeth's wife made all that fuss about her stained hand?

They say she used to walk around the basement stairs at night,

And wait about her fingers till the house was in a fright!"

He said, "Her woe,

You surely know

Was lack of Hand Sapolio!"

### Dangerous.

"Look here, sir," said young Mr. Spotts to Mr. Brief, a lawyer who had expressed his disapproval of his daughter's caller by telling him he needn't call again, "you are an attorney and you ought to know that you are laying yourself open to severe punishment."

"Indeed? What for?"

"Contempt of court."—Detroit Free Press.

### Of Course Not.

"Marriage," remarked the moralizer, "is a lottery."

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "but it's one of the games of chance that clergymen do not try to discourage."

Mr. Church, of the American Waltham Watch Company, is a genius who has practically revolutionized the watch making trade. Inventions of his of automatic watch making machinery have made it possible to make more watches in one day than a few years ago were made in a month. His inventive genius has not been confined to watch making machinery; but has been exercised in making new tools to the extent that he no longer takes the trouble to patent them.

### Quit Coughing.

Why cough, when 25c. of this medicine gets you 25 doses of an absolute, guaranteed cough cure in tablet form.

WISCONSIN DRUG CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. (C. N. U.)

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to thinning scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altemhelm Medical Dispensary, 1170 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

B. N. U. No. 4-1904.

The Tricky Trickster!

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### CONGRESS

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## THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher**  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.  
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Circulation in Western Lake County than Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The President and his cabinet have decided that department clerks must hereafter work seven hours each day, as the law requires instead of six and a half, as hitherto. The clerks are in an insurrection about it but they get on an average twelve hundred dollars a year, have one or two months vacation with pay, and the Saturday afternoons in summer. They will have a hard time eliciting sympathy for themselves in the breasts of people who work ten to fifteen hours a day for less than half the money. There is not the slightest danger of a strike.

The Gorman scheme to cripple the Republican party of Maryland by disfranchising the negroes of that state seems to be constructed in the shape of a boomerang. It is modeled after the law popular in North Carolina and Mississippi by whose "grand father" clause, illiterate and penniless whites were given the ballot, while it was refused to the same class of blacks. Such a discrimination is so shocking to the people of the north of all parties, that should Mr. Gorman realize his ambition and be nominated for the presidency, it will deprive him of some tens of thousands of votes of reasonable democrats.

In closing out an estate in Philadelphia the other day 400 shares of stock in certain companies which had a market value of over \$3,000 at the height of the boom, brought thirty-five cents. Seven hundred shares in another company, at one time quoted as worth \$2,100, brought \$1.10. Those who are wondering how we shall get rid of trusts may save their anxious breath and virtuous preoccupation. Trusts seem to have a knack of getting rid of themselves.

The Democratic newspapers are foolishly vociferous concerning an alleged difference between the President and Senator Hanna. They may save their breath. There is no such difference. The President will be re-nominated and elected. Hanna is keeping faith with him and is not "laying pipes" for the succession. Hanna has many friends and admirers, but they would not like to see him injure his deserved popularity by trying to stem the strong current of public preference for Mr. Roosevelt. He is not a conspirator.

In his reception speech Saturday in New York William J. Bryan said: This trip has relieved me of one great anxiety I had in 1896. I was afraid at that time that if I should be defeated there might not be enough competent men to represent the government in all the posts of responsibility. And yet they say the favorite son of Nebraska does not drink. Then he must have been in the deadly clutches of a belated sea-sickness.

Hon. Jonah Kubiak Kulaninsole, the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, known in the Hawaiian court as Prince Cupid, kicked up a row when arrested for fighting in a Washington cafe the other evening, swore that a delegate to Congress could not legally be arrested, and indulged in various languages besides the English. His trial will come off this week.

Mrs. Longstreet explains and complains that the bitterness of which the late General Longstreet has been for thirty years the object had its cause in the fact that he accepted the logic of Confederate defeat and voted the republican ticket.

President Roosevelt has had to send General Reyes home to Colombia without granting his requests in behalf of his unfortunate Colombia. Whereupon the popular cry in Bogota is "War with the tyrant" and all that sort of things.

Massachusetts Democrats have placed Richard Olney squarely in the field for the presidential nomination. And he must bear the load of the Cleveland administration too.

Ex-Congressman Driggs traded his "income" for \$12,000 and one day in jail. The judge who sentenced him expressed deep sympathy for the distinguished prisoner.

**They Were Both Wrong.**  
During some army manoeuvres in England, two officers were disputing about the classification of a tree. One was sure it was a birch, the other was equally certain it was an ash. A private was at length appealed to to settle the question. He looked up and down the tree, walked around it, stripped a piece of bark off and dug into the trunk with his bayonet. "What are you doing that for?" asked one of the officers. "To find out what kind of a tree it is, major." "Well, what is it?" The private gave another dig and made a minute inspection of a splinter, then he delivered his verdict. "You are both wrong." "How can that be?" "You are both wrong," he said, "because it isn't a birch tree or an ash tree."

### No Heaven-bent Mob For Him.

At an evangelistic service at Glasgow the preacher at the end of his address cried: "Now all you good people who mean to go to heaven with me, stand up!" With a surge of enthusiasm, the audience sprang to their feet—all but an old Scotchman in the front row, who sat still. The horrified evangelist wrung his hands and, addressing him, said: "My good man, my good man, don't you want to go to heaven?" Clear and deliberate came the answer: "Aye, Aww gangin' but no wi' a palsonally conducted party!"

## Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

**SCOTT & BOWNE,**  
CHEMISTS,  
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50c. and \$1. all druggists.

### GOOD ADVICE FOR WIVES.

How to Get Along with That Necessary Incumbrance, a Husband. A country vicar in the old country was noted for his excellent fatherly advice to young couples he wedded. He had printed cards of advice, which he used to distribute, besides giving guidance verbally. One of the cards was for the man and the other for the woman. That to the woman ran as follows: "When you marry him, love him. After you marry him, study him. If he is honest, honor him. If he is generous, appreciate him. When he is sad, cheer him. When he is cross, amuse him. When he is talkative, listen to him. When he is quarrelsome, ignore him. If he is slothful, spur him. If he is noble, praise him. If he is confidential, encourage him. If he is secretive, trust him. If he is jealous, cure him. If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him. If he favors society, accompany him. If he does you a favor, thank him. When he deserves it, kiss him. Let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you manage him."

### ENERGY FOR GAIN ONLY.

Most Noteworthy Characteristic of Modern Life.

The London Daily Mail finds that modern life tends to make us all lazy; that people will no longer read poetry because it requires effort; will no longer row boats, dance dances or take a game of whist seriously. And in this change there lurks a certain amount of truth. The modern man will show you plenty of energy when he thinks it useful in his affairs. If he will not read poetry he will at least spend weary hours writing it, for the sake of the magazine editor's check. If he will not dance he will buy up a whole theatrical troupe and wear himself thin in trying to raise money enough to keep them on the road. He no longer enjoys a quiet game of whist with three old cronies on Saturday night, but propose to him a game of bridge—well, that, too, is something he can use in his business. The fact is, the modern man is desperately lazy when he is not doing something.

### New Idea in Education.

The committee of the Berlin Town Council is in charge of the primary schools is now proposing to spend \$2,500 every year for eight years in painting frescoes on the walls of the class rooms and corridors. These pictures will be in character and

### Helping Hands.

If you should meet a brother, friend,  
Somewhere along the way,  
Whose cross is heavier than thine,  
There lies thy work to-day.

For all the poignant pain we see,  
Our hands may healing hold;  
Teach, then, thy hand the touch that  
So shall thy heart be gold.

Give thou in love to every soul  
That cries to thee in need,  
So shalt thou be a minister  
Of grace in word and deed.

When all our deeds accounted are  
The things which seem worth while  
Will be each kindly word we spoke,  
Will be each cheering smile.

—Henry C. Warnack in Los Angeles Herald.

## Em's Way

By Roger Buckley Dreiblas.

Copyrighted, 1906, by The Authors Pub. Co.

"Mawwin', Marse Bob, yo'se 'most too airy. I se jest dis minit put de finishin' teeches on dis office; yo' cut'only do muss up de floc' powfully. I allus does dis las' case it allus takes de mos'—"

"Too early for what, Em? You haven't found anything to tickle your fancy this morning, I suppose," insinuatingly.

"Lawd, Marse Bob, yo' needn't do no s'posin'. I se a lady, I se. I nebba did teetch nuthin' dat didn't b'lon' t' me." A guilty conscience needs no accuser; the insinuation was too familiar to be misunderstood.

If there was one thing upon which Em prided himself it was her belief that she was a lady. A typical Southern darky of the "befo' de wah" type, of uncertain age, short, over-stout, she would waddle along for all the world like a duck, but with an inimitable dignity which she alone could assume.

"I ain't one of dem no-count niggers what ain't had no raisin'," she boasted. "Dey's allus gittin' der-selves in trubbel with white folks, 'case dey ain't got no manners. I se got raisin' and manners, and white folks r'spec' me, dey do."

But Em's besetting sin was an uncontrollable impulse to appropriate her neighbor's property, simply because she believed she possessed a suzerain's right over everybody and everything. Garrulous to an extreme, with a ready answer for everybody, she was permitted more liberties than would be tolerated in another of her race.

"How's M's' Lu' an' M's' Marse Bob dis mawwin'?" she asked, her face broadening into its accustomed grin. She was too shrewd to let the conversation follow its former drift. "Las' night I took her some of de bestest baskets dat yo' eber et. D'd M's' Lu' gib yo' one?" significantly. Em had a way of atoning for past offenses with choice creation of her culinary art, but now she was bent upon revenging her wounded dignity.

"Shaw! They weren't fit for a dog to eat. I might use them to—"

"Yo'se a lyin' now, Marse Bob. Dey sho' was good. I se a born cook, I se, an' yo' knows it. M's' Lu' done sed so; she wouldn't gib yo' one 'case dey was too good to waste on a no-count lawyer." Em's eyes beamed satisfaction. She was evening scores to her own liking.

"To poison my bulldogs, if they refuse to make friends with my neighbors, when they visit my wood-pile at night," he continued, cautiously, without looking up from his papers.

"Great Scot! Marse Bob, yo' 'mos' scart me to death, shootin' like dat. Yo' mighter killed me, if fallin' blindly into the trap."

"What shooting! I never tried to shoot you. I shot at somebody who was stealing my wood," innocently.

"Marse Bob, I se dun sed dat I nebba tooked nuthin' dat didn't b'lon' t' me," with an injured air. "I didn't steal no wood—"

"So you stole some wood, then. Well, now you must go to—"

"Marse Bob, yo' hearn what I sed," emphatically. "I was only makin' fren's with dem dogs, so dat dey'd



"Too early for what, Em?" drib away de voodoo man. Dat's de voodoo truf." Em's imagination came to her rescue.

"How can those dogs keep away the voodoo man?" looking her squarely in the eye. Em never quailed; lying was a fine art with her.

"De hants key' a pesterin' me in my sleep, an' a tellin' me dat de voodoo man was a gwyn to steal me, so dat I vassled in pray'r all night, and de spirit say dat if I make fren's with a bulldog, de voodoo man will take de dog 'inste'd."

"You don't mean to—"

a 'sistent church membah, I se. I prays an' reads de bible ebery night," firmly, as a vindication of herself. "Don't de bible teach you not to steal?"

"De bible say all men are liars, so dere, now, Marse Bob, yo' knows what yo' is," ignoring his question.

The way in which she said this was almost too much for her tormentor, but with a mighty effort he began:

"Well, to-night I want you to pray like this: O Lawd, help Em to know de difference 'tween a five-dollar bill in M's' Sally's pocket and her's. If eber she takes another send de voodoo—"

Em's eyes flashed. "Deed, Marse Bob, I nebba teched no five-dollar bill. Yo'se tryin' t' torment poo' Em. I se hones', 'deed I se. I se a lady an' a church membah."

"That won't do here. You can't hoodwink me. You are a thief and must go to—"

"I ain't hoodwokin' yo'. M's' Sally nebba sed I wuz a thief," uneasily. "I se knowed M's' Sally eber sense she wuz a teeny baby, and M's' Sally allus sed what was hern wuz mine, 'cause she 'most b'lon' t' me. 'Tain't stealin' t' take what's your'n, is it, Marse



"Marse Bob" was standing over her. Bob?" speaking rapidly, but with increasing assurance.

"I am afraid it is—"

"Yo' needn't be afred, Marse Bob. I se a priv'leg'd pusion."

"I am afraid that you must go to jail for this and also for stealing my umbrella—"

"Deed I didn't know dat wuz your'n. I thought some of yo' c'lents jest drapped it," anxiously interrupting him.

"China plates, watch chain, sack of flour, coal, chairs, shoes—"

"Marse Bob, I nebba took no shoes 'case I wears de ones de Lawd gib me an' dey nebba wears out," eagerly.

Em plainly showed that she was very uneasy. "Marse Bob's" manner was not at all reassuring. Usually he joked with her, but now he appeared to be thoroughly in earnest. To avoid further embarrassment she picked up her broom and started to leave the room, but was stopped by "Marse Bob."

"The people of this town are tired of your conduct. Now you must go to jail until you learn to know what is rightfully yours," he said solemnly.

Em looked at him sharply a moment, and then burst out: "Marse Bob, I se a lady; yo'se been 'suttin' me jest 'case yo' is a lawyer. I knowed yo' 'case yo' wuz a teeny baby, an' I knowed you' paw an' maw befo' yo'."

Yo' was a good boy, only yo' wuz tricky, Marse Bob, yo'd be a gem'man if yo' wasn't a lawyer."

With that she turned and started out in perfect indignation over such insulting treatment. She was thoroughly angry, something unusual for her. "Marse Bob," however, barred the way.

"See here, what became of those oysters I had sent here yesterday?"

"I ain't seed no oysters," sullenly.

"I wouldn't have cared about the oysters if the pall had been left. Now I must pay for both and I didn't get either."

Em's face brightened. "Is dat all, Marse Bob? Jest wait a minit an' I'll get de pall." And she started out again, forgetful of her statement of a moment previous, in her eagerness to escape persecution.

"Marse Bob" was beginning to enjoy a hearty laugh over the encounter when he was startled by a piercing shriek in Em's shrill voice: "Marse Bob! Marse Bob! come quick!"

He rushed out and saw a sight which almost turned his blood to ice. A large bulldog had sprung upon "little Marse Bob," who had wandered out unattended, in pursuit of his father. Before he could collect his thoughts Em had turned the dog's ire upon herself, fighting against overwhelming odds. Several other men came running to her aid, but too late.

The child was rescued and placed in his father's arms, uninjured; but for Em, aid came too late. She had received fatal injuries before the dog could be dispatched. Tenderly the men carried her into the room which she had left only a few moments before, in a rage. She had forgotten all that in her unselfish effort to aid another. "Marse Bob" was standing over her, his eyes overflowing with tears, trying to thank her, and begging forgiveness for the pain he had caused her. Painfully and brokenly she spoke:

"Marse Bob—de voodoo—man—got—de—dog— Then, as she sank lower, "Yo'—de—pall—"

As the pain left her body she smiled and spread her hands out.

There is a—

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## ADJOINING TOWNS

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. Keith visited over Sunday with his parents at Elwood, Ill.

Mrs. F. Harden spent the last of the week with friends at Oak Park.

Dr. Harvey and Dr. Crain attended the dental clinic at Chicago this week.

Mr. Holmes of Chicago was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill over Sunday.

Louise Husten is ill with pneumonia at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sadie Mead.

Mrs. Kimbell has been quite ill. Mr. Kimbell's mother from McHenry is helping to care for her.

The entertainment given by Mr. Battis, the impersonator, on Tuesday evening was a treat much enjoyed by ones and all.

The young friends of Eva Loftus gave her a surprise on Saturday night and all spent a most enjoyable evening.

Royle Rogers, of Franklin Park spent the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morrill. Mr. Rodgers has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The masquerade given by the firemen on Friday night was a grand success. Miss Pennicott received first ladies prize for best suit and S. L. Carfield first prize for best costume.

Early Tuesday morning occurred the death of Mrs. Geo. Thayer. She has been ill for a long time though not always confined to her bed, dropsy being the cause. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, one son and a daughter, her mother Mrs. Geo. Wright, a sister Mrs. Wm. Wedge and a brother Mr. Smith Wright, besides many other relatives. The funeral services will be held at the Congregational church at one o'clock Thursday afternoon. The interment will take place at the Avon cemetery.

A safe agreeable and mild remedy for constipation, biliousness and indigestion, California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Emily Wynn, of Waukegan is the guest of Miss Carrie Bader.

John Eichinger left on Monday for a visit with his sister at Magnolia.

O. E. topic, Jan. 24.—What if Christ came to our town? John 4: 23-30, 39-42. Vera Worden, leader.

Little Irene Chope is sick with scarlet fever. All the other sick folks are recovering from the gripple.

The Ladies Aid society have elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Wineckie; Vice President, Mrs. R. L. Strang; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Bonner.

At the home of his son James, at Gurnee on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, occurred the death of Sylvester Clark, who had reached the advanced age of ninety years. Paralysis being the direct cause of his death. The funeral services will be held from his late home on Tuesday Jan. 19. He was the father of Mr. Frank Clark of this place.

The friends of George Gerrity gave him a pleasant surprise Wednesday evening, Jan. 13. Progressive euchre was indulged in till eleven thirty, when a fine repast was served, then Mrs. Gerrity and Miss Anna Popp favored the guests with guitar and mandolin selection by which the young people enjoyed a few sets of dances. The first prizes were awarded to Miss Anna Popp and John Eichinger and the second prizes to Mrs. Elizabeth Tower and Herbert Mathews.

As a remedy for poor appetite, indigestion, weak stomach and constipation, California Prune Wafers are unequalled. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

### TREVOR, WIS.

Miss Helen Brown has been very sick.

Miss Frank Stewart is spending some time in Kenosha.

George Booth was called to St. Paul on business last Friday.

Cyrus Preyer visited his niece Mrs. Taylor the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Moore are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy.

Mrs. Parks and daughter have returned home and report her father as better.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Abe Crowley on Thursday Jan. 21.

Douglas Barryhart was one of the several men who were hurt in the accident at the Camp Lake ice house last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Orvis, of Camp Lake visited Mrs. W. Taylor last Monday.

There will be a Christian Endeavor social at the home of Miss Ada Turnock on Friday evening Jan. 22. All are cordially invited.

A Plant Without Roots. There is a plant in China and a similar one in Japan, called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root, and in fact it has no roots at all. It grows from a dry tree or a stone, and its roots are in the air.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Lula Rowbottom spent Sunday at Salem.

Mr. Potahl, of Kenosha, spent Sunday at the home of W. D. Lacey.

Mrs. Schreiber, who has been ill for some time passed away at her home Friday morning.

Louis and Henry Limper visited at the home of their parents on Saturday and Sunday.

The Ladies society of the M. E. church are planning their annual dinner to be given at the hall.

Mrs. C. H. Whitchoer and son, Lawrence visited friends in Kenosha on Thursday and took in the poultry show.

Several of the teachers of Bristol and vicinity spent Saturday at Kenosha attending the teachers meeting.

A one day institute of teachers will be held at the M. E. church on Saturday, Feb. 20. Some very interesting topics will be discussed during both day and evening. It will pay all who are interested in educational topics to attend.

The telephone deal which has been hanging fire so long, is about closed and a contract will be signed in a few days with the Independent Company. The Wisconsin Bell Company made a very good offer but to late to be accepted by the committee. A petition asking that a pay station of the Bell Company be put in the village, has been sent to the company and it is hoped that we may soon be able to say hello to both Milwaukee and Chicago.

A perfect Anti-Bilious and Anti-Malaria protection and cure for old and young. California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your dealer.

### Yim.

Dar ban a little taller, Ay tenk his name ban Yim, And nearly every morning Ay used to sing him, He used to stand in gateway And call me "Svede" and say, "Ay used to hear his nickname—Ay ban a Norsk, yu say."

But he ban little taller, Ay tenk bout six years old, And so ay used to lark him—He ban too small to scold, Ay used to say, "Yimlie, Ay ant ban Svede, but yu Can call me Svede—ay lak yu And vant care vat yu do."

By George! Ay'm glad, ay tal yu, Dat ay ban gude to him, Because one venter morning Ay ant see little Yim, And next day funeral vagon Come driving up to door, And Yim, poor little taller, Can't call me Svede no more!

### But He Didn't Care.

"There was a drummer took sick and died here three weeks ago," said the landlord of the tavern at Polkville, Ark. "He was a thick-set, guttural-playin' sort of fellow, and the girl he was engaged to marry came over from Torpidville to attend the funeral; also from Waupsey; also from Peapack; also from Tonganoxie; also from some other place in Kansas and some up in Missouri. Seem how many there was of 'em, they put away their engagement rings, and, aggeratively speaking, organized a new society and invented a yell. And it was a pretty durable expressive one, too, lemme tell you!"—Smart Set.

### Benefit of Cheap Power.

The cheap electric power generated at Decatur Falls, ten miles from Niagara and thirty-four from Hamilton, in Canada, where the water has a descent of 280 feet, added to the influence of high Canadian tariff has led to the establishment of five large American factories, employing 700 men, at Hamilton.

### Left-Handed Persons.

Prof. Lombroso, as the result of his observations on left-handed and left-sided people finds that among 1,000 soldiers and operatives the proportion of left-handed people is 4 per cent among men and 5 to 8 per cent among women. Among criminals the quota of left-handed was found to be more than tripled in men and more than quintupled among women.

### Montenegro Tobacco.

It is officially announced that the government of Montenegro has leased its tobacco monopoly to a Venetian company, which has been formed with a capital of 1,500,000 francs (\$289,000). Besides furthering the production, manufacture and export of Montenegrin tobacco and tobacco products, this company will reorganize the monopoly, building a factory, with head office in Montenegro's chief city, Podgorica, and establishing stores in Niksic and at the port of Antivari.

### The Worst Class of Bored.

Few men are more to be shunned than those who have time, but know not how to improve it, and so spend it in wasting the time of their neighbors, talking forever though they have nothing to say.—Tryon Edwards.

### Heat From Firing Guns.

The heat developed by the firing of heavy guns is remarkable. During some recent trials in Germany a gun that had been fired seventy-five times melted solder placed upon it, while another was hot enough to soften lead.

The Frost From Far Away. Oh, the year is growing old, and the sunshine growing cold, And the shadows gather sooner every day, Every tree is touched with fire, each day mounting high and higher, And the night brings up the frost from far away.

There are days of sunny calm when the winds bring only bliss, And the fair blue sky above us bears no cloud, But the night creeps down the hill, and the soft, sweet air grows chill, And with rage the prowling north wind whisks about.

Long ago each winged rover sang, "Farewell, the summer days, Spread his wings; and to the southward took his way; Not the heart of her-brother hovers o'er the empty nest, All uncovered where the leaves have fallen away."

Oh, the year is growing old, and the sunshine growing cold, And the shadows gather nearer every day; But within the hearth is warm, there is shelter from the storm, And we know the spring awaits us, far away.—Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.

### A Market Romance.

He called upon his sweetheart, The fairest girl in town; 'Twas a market romance, That was going down.

The honeyed words and phrases Would break the silence long, And then 'twas plain that Sugar Was raining very strong.

Her father's heavy footsteps Had been coming near; Activity in leather Soen filled his soul with fear.

Outside the lordly mansion He fell by cruel chance, And blocks of Rapid Transit Showed quick advance.

But there can be elopements When love is true and real; So there was consummated A Western Union deal.—McLaurin Wilson, in Washington Times.

## Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discolors and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, it is upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

### New System in British Army.

Confidential reports are henceforth to play an important part in British army discipline. Exact reporting is to be rigidly insisted upon. If the reports are favorable, a promise of accelerated promotion is held out to the officers; if the reverse, he will be condemned to retire from the profession for which he shows himself unsuited or too careless to qualify. Two adverse reports in succession will bring up the question of removal even to men of long standing; the juniors of less than three years' service will be inconspicuously dismissed if they do not show up well.

## Dragging Pains

2825 Keeley St., CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1902.

I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groin. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain. What to try I knew not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using seven bottles I was a well woman.

Mrs. Bush

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

## SQUIRRELS SAVED HIS LIFE.

Crippled in an Old Hut, He Kept Alive on Store of Nuts.

If Albert Denslow recovers from a recent experience on Pico mountain, Vt., he will owe his life to a family of gray squirrels.

Denslow is a chopper, and a couple of weeks ago went to a woodlot to cut stovewood. He took provisions enough to last him a week, and on Saturday noon left camp to spend Sunday in town.

He had gone about a mile and a half when he slipped, fell and wrenched his right hip so badly that he could not bear his weight on his leg. After lying in the snow until dusk, when his leg becoming more painful every moment, he became desperate.

There was not a human being within miles, and to spend a night in the forest in his condition meant certain death. Finally, remembering an old log hut half a mile north of him, he began to crawl to it.

He reached the cabin at 1 o'clock in the morning and built a fire in an old hearth. Then he bathed his thigh and, propping himself up in front of the congenial blaze, went to sleep.

He awoke in the morning stiff, sore and ravenously hungry. His leg was still swelling and every move caused him great pain. It would be several days before he could hope to leave, and the chopper was staring starvation in the face when he noticed a gray squirrel on the floor and another on a rafter over his head. They were observing him curiously and chattering.

A loose stone lay near his hand and he secured it. Then, carefully getting arm room, he hurled the missile at the squirrel. The stone hit the floor at the animal's feet, caromed to the wall and struck a loose board.

There was a rattling in the partition, and from a hole at the top of the baseboard rolled a well-dried butternut. The squirrel had disappeared like a shot, leaving the chopper's eyes riveted on the nut.

It required but a few moments to crawl across the room and procure it. In another moment it had been cracked with the stone intended for the squirrel and the meat lay in Denslow's hand.

Squirrels don't hide single nuts, and, trembling with anticipation, the chopper tore out a board in the wall and untumbled at least a bushel of the nuts. There were more back of another board and Denslow made a hearty meal.

Then he melted some snow in an old tin can, took a long drink and replenished the fire.

There was no use trying to move, so the man remained quiet, bathing his leg in snow-water and keeping as warm as he could. During the day he discovered an old, discarded overcoat, and that night had a more comfortable sleep.

All the next day he dined on nuts and water, and the swelling began to go down. It was two more days before he could bear his weight on the limb to get to the village. When he did reach here he was in a bad condition and was a trifle weak mentally, but it is believed he will pull through in a few days.

Denslow used to be a great squirrel hunter, but he will never take another shot at the animals, he says.—New York World.

### Successfully Grafted a New Lip.

Dr. C. S. Durand of this city has just completed a surgical operation which has caused considerable comment in this city. The operation was performed upon Charles Skillern. The deformed malady, cancer, had destroyed the whole lower lip. Dr. Durand took the case under treatment and successfully grafted a new lip from the inner side of Mr. Skillern's cheeks. Mr. Skillern is now out on the streets after a confinement of a few weeks and the results of the operation are scarcely noticeable.—Chattanooga News.

### Wears Jeweled Sandals.



The American born Marchioness of Duferin has the tiniest feet imaginable. She may, therefore, be pardoned for attracting attention to them. She did it first with slippers that were unique, and then with sandals that few modern women would dare to emulate. From under a gown of deepest green that at the waist was faintest green and deepened gradually at the hem into brilliant blue, with diamond drops glistening over it like dew upon a flower, she appeared on a certain occasion the most magnificent feathered thing New York has seen.

## MUST MOVE

BY FEB. 1, 1904.

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Three Dressers with glass \$6.75 to 9.00  
Two Commodes, Three Center Tables  
Mattress, Springs, Iron Beds, Two doz.  
Cane Seat Chairs 75c each. Morris  
Chair, Lace Curtains, Four Wheeler &  
Wilson Sewing Machines, Two Second  
Hand Machines, Linseed Oil, White  
Paint, One doz. Kitchen Chairs, Three  
Lehman's foot heaters.  
All above goods at cost. Two Show  
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### JEFFERSON AS AN INVENTOR.

Designed Many Useful Articles, but Never Profited by Them.  
Not many people know that Thomas Jefferson was a great inventor. His inventions were all of articles of every-day use. He devised a three-legged folding camp stool that is the basis of all camp stools of that kind to-day. The stool he had made for his own use was his constant companion on occasions of outings. The revolving chair was his invention. He designed a light wagon. A copying press was devised by him and came into general use. He also invented an instrument for measuring the distance he walked. A plow and a hemp cultivator showed that his thoughts were often on agricultural matters. His plow received a gold medal in France in 1790. Jefferson never benefited financially by his inventions, but believed they should be for the use of every one without cost.

### The Chinese Boy's Queue.

The happiest in the life of a Chinese boy is when he commences to grow his queue. He then can show that he is a man.

## Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use RUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 25c. All druggists.

## A BOUNDLESS OPPORTUNITY AT A SMALL EXPENSE—WITHOUT LOSS \$100,000,000 IN SIGHT

There has been recently discovered one of the biggest GOLD MINES in the world. They are situated in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The vein or ledge is 600 feet wide, and the Mine has been named "NATIONAL BANK MINE" because of the enormous wealth already in sight. A water-power more than ample is upon the property. Col. W. S. Morrow, who commenced mining in California in 1854, is the discoverer and who got a deed for the Mine direct from the Mexican Government, has organized the National Bank Gold Mining Company. A prospectus of this wonderful Mine and how you can secure a fortune at small expense, will be sent free upon application. Address, AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

What the Bad Man Said. "I'm that puttin' down the walk in front of our back-door. Me says he's awful wicked an' I mustn't watch no more. He's sulky an' he's fussy an' he mutters 'naughty things.' Whenever he ain't suited with the kind of bricks they brings— I heard him even if he did just kind of say it low— He said things bad as them I thought the time I stumped my toe!

I listened through the window—it was up a little bit. I heard him just as easy, an' my ma most had a fit. When he commenced a-sayin' things he hadn't ought to said. She groaned. 'My goodness gracious!' an' her face got awful red. She said: 'That brute's a-sayin' things you hadn't ought to know. She couldn't guess I'd thought the time I stumped my toe!

An' so the man's wife lay in front of our back-door. Keeps on a-sayin' things I can't hear no more. My ma she keeps the things I talk a-sayin' to me. Because that brickman's what it ought to be. I mustn't tell you a wit. I wouldn't do you know. But I stumped things up. I didn't cut myself. S. W. Sullivan in Balling.

### Soap-Bubble.

It is a little bit of fun. It is a little bit of joy. It is a little bit of life.







# POLITICAL COMMENT.

**Free Trade Stinking Horse.**  
The proposition to establish "closer trade relations with Canada" has been stirred up once more. The stirring up comes from the towns and cities in the United States located along the Canadian border. Such towns and cities, for their own benefit, would like to have free trade with Canada. As the result of such free trade they would secure family supplies, such as butter, eggs, beef and pork, cheaper than at the present time. The hotels and cottagers along the great St. Lawrence River, if free trade were established, would buy their commissary supplies much cheaper than at the present time. The American camper along the St. Lawrence can steal over into Canada and buy a leg of mutton for about half the American price, and he concludes that that is a nice thing to be able to do. Everything is cheaper in Canada than in the United States, because there is a greater demand in the United States and more people to be fed. If our tariff laws were changed several millions of Americans living near the Canadian borders would be fed and fattened on the products of Canada. These are the issues as they are and not as they are made to appear to be at the so-called "reciprocity" conventions. The "reciprocity"

the affair was actuated by a rapacity which was defeated by its own greediness and blindness, and by the courage and honesty of the administration at Washington. It was the purpose of the authorities at Bogota to cheat the French syndicate out of its interest in the canal, and thus to get for themselves the \$40,000,000 which we agreed to pay to that company. This conspiracy to make the United States a participant in the steal from the citizens of a nation with which we are on terms of the utmost cordiality was happily defeated by the revolution at the isthmus and by the promptness and intelligence of the Washington government.

Every criticism which has been advanced by the enemies of the canal and also by the enemies of the administration has been answered by the President with a frankness and a comprehensiveness which will silence opposition. The friends of the treaty will now be able to make quick work with that compact. Gorman and his junta of obstructionists have the ground out from under them with a neatness and a thoroughness which will overwhelm and humiliate them. Much more than a two-thirds vote will be obtained for the treaty, and the vote will take place earlier than the obstructionists dream-

## SOUNDING THE ALARM.



sentiment comes from Minneapolis, where the mills are sighing for Canadian wheat; from Detroit, where the people would like to have the American wage system continued and also like to have the benefit of the low priced farm and family supplies from across the border in Canada. The Minneapolis mills are now owned by English capital, and the Minneapolis newspapers announce that they are in favor of "reciprocity with Canada," which would include free wheat. A great many people in Boston are in favor of "reciprocity" with Canada, because they could buy beef and pork, butter and eggs cheaper from the Canadians than they can buy them now from the people of Iowa. By the way, how could a Canadian treaty be arranged? Are we to swap wheat for wheat, corn for corn, hogs for hogs, cattle for cattle, butter for butter, eggs for eggs? These are competitive articles. They are the staples of both countries. Blaine's idea of reciprocity was to swap Northern products for tropical products. He never proposed to try to trade with the people that were in the same business as the people of our own country. Reciprocal treaties with Canada have been difficult and unsatisfactory because both people are in the same business. The Americans have the advantage of the Canadians because we have a great country and a great home market. They have a great country and no home market. Therefore they are talking glibly about "reciprocity" and suggesting that the American people are mean and "ungenerous" because they do not trade and buy more stuff from Canada. Some of our own people say that we ought to be good and blow our money into Canada. Reciprocity as a general proposition is now simply used as a means of giving up part of the American home market to the foreigner. Some people are attempting to do by reciprocity what they have been unable to do by free trade.—Des Moines Capital.

**The Panama Revolution.**  
President Roosevelt's message to Congress setting forth the history of the events in Colombia and Panama in connection with the negotiations for the canal is a candid, luminous statement which answers all the queries to which the affair has given rise and reveals the attitude of our own government in a light which will evoke the plaudits of the American people. The President shows that the proposition which we made to Colombia was more than generous to that country, and he points out that Colombia itself, just after the revolution at the isthmus took place, virtually acknowledged this by agreeing, indirectly and secretly, to meet all the United States' demands, providing we would permit her to attempt to re-establish her authority at the isthmus, and thus make us a party to the overthrow of the regime set up by the people of Panama. Colombia's whole course throughout

ed. The world, especially that part of it comprised in the United States, will applaud the action of the government at Washington, and President Roosevelt and his party will be immeasurably strengthened thereby in the canvass of 1904.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**The Friars and Their Lands.**  
Governor Taft has settled the most serious problem in the Philippines by concluding an agreement to purchase the friars' lands. Under this agreement 400,000 acres of the most fertile lands in the Philippines become public lands on the payment of \$7,250,000. This is at the rate of \$18 an acre, but several of the large plantations, covering thousands of acres, have extensive irrigating works, are highly improved, and are well situated.

If the plan of Governor Taft or of the War Department is carried out, the lands will be divided into farms and sold at a price corresponding to the price paid for public lands in this country. The government will receive much less money for the lands than it pays for them, but the transfer of the large holdings of the friars to the people will remove a long-standing cause of irritation, and will remove also from the islands an influence hostile to American control.

The purchase of the friars' lands also opens the way for the more general introduction of the American system of land ownership. Lands heretofore held in large tracts on the feudal plan, and used to the advantage of an alien element at war with the Filipinos as a people, will now become the property of individuals, or will be reserved for the public use.

The arrangement to purchase the friars' lands was made with the Vatican, and carries with it the acceptance of the American idea of a separation of the church and the state. The agreement as to price was the result of an investigation by a commission representing the United States and the Vatican. The transaction was regarded distinctly as a business matter.

The friars asked \$15,000,000 for their lands, and Governor Taft offered \$8,000,000. The commission awards \$7,250,000, and the purchase of the lands by the United States means the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines, or, rather, the transfer of their lands to the United States means that they will not return to their old parishes, from which they were driven by the Filipinos.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Roosevelt probably receives more mail than any other man in the world. If he had to pay the postage, it would cost him one-fourth of his salary each year. King Edward receives about 1,000 letters and 8,000 papers a day; Emperor William, from 600 to 600 daily; Queen Wilhelmina, between 100 to 150 a day.

## MAYOR'S COMMITTEE REPORTS ON CHICAGO THEATER FIRE.

A technical report showing the condition of the Iroquois Theater as far as fireproofing is concerned, and explaining the fire were contained in the report of Mayor Harrison's committee of investigation, which was appointed by him to examine into the cause and origin of the fire. The report follows:

"Garter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, Sir:  
"In compliance with your request of the 31st ult., to make a thorough examination of the Iroquois Theater and of the causes leading up to the terrible disaster of Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1903, we have made a careful investigation; have examined many witnesses, and beg to submit herewith an outline of our conclusions and summary of the same, together with a copy of the testimony we have taken.

"We find the primary cause to have been sparks or heat from an electric arc, projector, spot or flood light, igniting drapery back of the proscenium arch some distance above the stage floor.

"We further find that the fire extended on account of lack of adequate means at hand to extinguish it, the kilnry proving ineffective, and there being provided no vertical standpipes containing water under pressure and connected with hose on hose racks at convenient locations on aisles and bridges, nor automatic sprinklers, and no hooks which could have been used to tear down the burning portion of the scenery.

"We further find that the fire spread to the auditorium in consequence of the fire curtain not operating effectively and because of delay in attempting to operate the same until the fire had obtained some headway. It may have been obstructed by some projection or on account of defective operating devices, or in consequence of friction against the brick proscenium wall, due to expansion of air or gases resulting from burning scenery and from stage doors being open.

"The gases produced by the fire being highly heated and thus made much lighter than the cold outer air, were forced upward by the rush of the air through the stage door, and, finding no opening above the stage, were forced into the auditorium, and compelled to find escape at the top of the house, following natural laws, the action being similar to large, open, old-fashioned fireplaces, with the fire closed, the proscenium arch corresponding to the fireplace opening, and the space over the stage to the walls of the fire.

"We further find that the loss of life was due: First, to panic, coupled with the fact that exits were not designated. Steps were found placed at door openings, and numerous doors were locked or bolted with devices not familiar to the general public. All exits were not manned. Independent gallery stairs, required by law, were closed against exit by a dead-locked door at the foot of the top flight. The arrangement of these stairs was of faulty construction as to width, pitch, turn and railings. The outer iron gates, shutters not being opened and swung back against the wall before the performance, were opened later during the panic, and prevented people from continuing down the fire escape on account of the crossbars getting caught on the railing of the fire escape, thus effectually blocking the passage.

"Second cause was asphyxiation, due to the first hot blast of smoke and gases from the stage.

"Third cause was on account of exits being blocked as a result of people falling, and on account of the fact that fire escapes from upper exits passed lower exits out of which flames were burst.

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## PROBE IS GOING DEEP.

### THE IROQUOIS THEATER FACTS AMAZE JURORS.

Chicago Building Department Lax in Inspection and Enforcement of Laws.—Astounding Lack of Fire Precautions at the Ill-Fated Playhouse.

Chicago correspondence:  
From the instant when it was known that men, women and children were dying inside the Iroquois Theater, which had been widely advertised as being absolutely fireproof, people began to ask who was to blame and the Mayor appointed an investigating committee almost before the fire was extinguished. A thorough examination of the building was made and criminal carelessness seemed apparent at almost every turn. The fire escape exits were hidden with hangings, there was no means of opening the doors, there were no ladders that could be used when the escapes were once reached, the persons responsible for the care of the scenery during the play were absent from their posts, the asbestos curtain was made of exceedingly flimsy material—so flimsy, in fact, that it would probably have been little protection had it been entirely lowered; there were no sprinklers, there was no flue over the stage to create a draft away from the auditorium should a fire start, the skylights were nailed down, the building ordinances had been repeatedly violated in placing chairs and in narrowing the aisles far under the limit, and there were many other things of like nature.

On the first floor, the exits to be used in case of emergency were not only shut but bolted, and evidence of neglect and evasion was visible in all parts of the theater. And this in a playhouse which has been called the very best in the country. As soon as it seemed probable that the horror could have been averted, but for a neglect of duty, twenty men were arrested on the charge of manslaughter. They included stage hands, stage manager, electrician, carpenters and several actors, the last named being connected in a criminal way because of things they did while the fire was in progress. Sub-

sequently Will J. Davis and Harry J. Powers, resident managers of the Iroquois, were taken into custody on the same charge, and released under \$10,000 bonds.

**First Expert Testimony.**  
Members of the coroner's jury and the officials of the Iroquois inquest have been astounded by the evidence of utter incompetence, criminal neglect and gross violation of existing laws for the protection of human life brought out during the examination of witnesses. Robert E. Murray, engineer of the theater building, in effect told the jury that the possibility of fire or panic in the new playhouse had never been considered by the management so far as the taking of precautions was concerned.

No arrangements had been made and no instructions given for the protection of patrons of the theater. The evidence showed that there were four standpipes in the building, but only a single fifty-foot piece of hose; there were exits, but they were not marked; there was no fire alarm box on the premises and ventilators were in working order, but nobody operated them.

The witness told one long story of pitiful neglect. At a dozen points in the testimony those who heard it were struck with the fact that one man with a thorough understanding of his business in charge of the employees of the theater, including the engineer, would have made the playhouse a safe place for public attendance. His testimony was the first expert testimony concerning the inner workings of the theater force that had been given.

**Gates of Death.**  
George Dusenberry, superintendent of the auditorium of the Iroquois Theater, admitted on the witness stand there was utter lack of discipline at the theater, and he divulged that at least one exit was locked, that two iron gates across stairways were closed and that there was no way for people to distinguish exits.

Superintendent Dusenberry was under a fire of questions for two hours. He acknowledged that he kept in his possession the only keys to certain balcony doors and gates. Before he left the witness stand his information had tended greatly to clear away the situation that existed in the theater previous to the fire. On his testimony that city building inspectors regularly visited the theater, and that Inspector William Curran was in the auditorium, supposedly in his official capacity, a few minutes before the fire, a subpoena was issued for Curran.

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A double set of iron gates at the turn in the great marble staircase, near where the dead were piled a dozen deep, held back the fleeing audience and reduced by half the avenues of escape. Heavy padlocks kept the gates in place. These gates are not provided for in the plans of the structure filed with the building department and were put up without a permit from the authorities. They do not appear in any of the reports.

Members of the coroner's jury laughed in the face of Inspector Curran, the first public official called to the stand with a view to showing the city's share of responsibility for the Iroquois holocaust. Building Commissioner Williams, his superior, who was present during part of the testimony, left the Council chamber in disgust at the superficial examination reflected so seriously upon the competence and management of the building department that, at the request of the foreman of the jury the coroner later summoned



Geo. W. Dusenberry.

the head of that branch of the public service to take the stand. It was apparent that Curran's testimony had opened the way for a merciless probe of the building commissioner's office.

Curran is the building inspector who visited the Iroquois Theater just before the fire and pronounced everything in order. He told the coroner he had no real business there and had just dropped in. In fact, the most rigid examination failed to discover exactly where the inspector had been.

He showed ignorance of the most ordinary duties of his office. He was equally uncertain in regard to the responsibilities of other employees of the department. In the face of his testimony he confessed to having been on the pay roll sixteen out of the last eighteen years.

**Williams Confesses Laxity.**  
Building Commissioner Williams, Dep-

ment Commissioner Stanhope and Inspector William Curran indicted the building department for gross inefficiency, negligence and ignorance in their frank admissions before the coroner's jury. The lack of knowledge on the part of Commissioner Williams regarding the construction of the building and its equipment was only equalled by his frank admissions of ignorance regarding the stipulations of the building ordinance. He even asserted he had not been familiar with the theater laws until he had made a study of them after the fire. The records of the building commissioner's office, by his admissions, consist not even of adequate notes.

Mr. Williams acknowledged that he had never received an official detailed report of the inspection of the Iroquois Theater and never had made an inspection of the completed theater himself. Although the entire theater had been erected with the exception of the driving piles, since Mr. Williams' appointment by Mayor Harrison he admitted he had never examined the plans of the building.

According to his own testimony, the head of the building department did not ask a single question in regard to the structure or its equipment or appliances for the safety of the public.

It was brought out that the eighteen inspectors reported to no one in particular and that they were not instructed as to their duties. They were assigned to certain territories, it seemed, and were allowed to do much as they pleased.

No inspections of theaters as to overcrowding and the handling of the crowd, according to the ordinances, or as to fire equipment or provisions for exits, were made in a regular way. It was said by the witnesses that any inspection of the theaters was voluntary with the inspectors, and the inference from the testimony was that the inspectors went more to see the show than for any other reason.

Williams had not read the building ordinances as they concern theaters until after the Iroquois fire.

Cross-examined by Assistant State Attorney Barnes, Williams admitted that he had failed to perform nearly every duty required of him by the ordinances. He pleaded too much work and not enough money to employ assistants.

Williams did not know until after the fire that the Iroquois Theater was violating nearly every one of the ordinances made for the safeguarding of patrons.

## Science AND Invention

While workmen were excavating under a house in Salisbury Square, London, recently, they came upon a nearly complete skull of a woolly Siberian rhinoceros. Although the lower jaw is missing, the specimen is the finest and most perfect ever discovered outside of the Siberian tundra. The find was made in a bed of peat, and near by other bones, believed to have belonged to some other species of rhinoceros, were unearthed. It is a far cry backward to the days when England was the home of such animals.

Much interest has lately been aroused in London by two surgical operations which have resulted in a marked change of character in the patients. One was that of a boy of good family who had developed strangely brutal instincts. A clever surgeon examined him with care, located what he considered the seat of the trouble, removed a piece of the skull, and thus relieved the deforming pressure. The lad was restored to his parents a normal and lovable child. The other case was that of a soldier who, after an injury in a skirmish, developed a propensity for theft. An operation on the brain cured him.

Professor W. W. Watts, the English geologist, strongly advocates a new geological survey of England, which shall do as much to make known the subterranean world there as existing surveys have done to make known that which lies on and near the surface. This demand grows out of the ever-recurring question of the approaching exhaustion of the British coal fields.

Professor Watts says that there is still an area of concealed coal fields left, possibly at least as large and productive as those already explored, but to develop them work will have to be done at a depth of thousands instead of hundreds of feet. The first step must be systematic and detailed exploration of these invisible fields under the guidance of scientific principles.

The sting of a bee has long been regarded by the poorer agricultural classes of Europe as a cure of rheumatism. Dr. Perc of Marburg, Germany, has recently been advocating its efficacy before a brilliant gathering of physicians, to whom he declared that he thoroughly tested the treatment and demonstrated its efficiency in five hundred cases. If a bee stings a person suffering from rheumatism, the sting part does not swell until the bee poison has been frequently introduced, when the rheumatic pain vanishes. Dr. Perc's mode of procedure is to allow his patients to be stung at first by a few bees, gradually increasing the number. Dr. Perc asserts that by this treatment he has cured patients suffering from obstinate and most painful rheumatism.

At recent world's fairs, as at Paris and Buffalo, wheeled chairs, for the conveyance about the grounds of people unable to walk or desirous of taking things easy, have been a feature. According to the Electrical World such chairs will appear at the St. Louis fair in the form of automobiles. There are two large wheels behind and two small ones under the footrest. The motive power is supplied by storage batteries. The uniform speed is three miles an hour, which cannot be increased by the operator. The steering, starting and stopping are under the rider's control, and a "sensitive rail," surrounding the chair at the front and sides, is so arranged that on meeting any obstruction amounting to a single pound's pressure it immediately locks the wheels and automatically stops the chair.

## PICTURE POST CARDS.

### Fad Is Being Overdone in Most of the European Cities.

If you want to see the post-card mania with all the current turned on, visit one of the interior cities of Europe—say of southern Germany or of Switzerland. At the station restaurant the waiter will place a plate of post cards in front of you as a sort of introduction. When you take the bill to the desk you find that the young lady who acts as cashier has a much better collection of cards than the soap plateful supplied by the waiter. On the way to the hotel the driver takes his official drive card out of a vest pocket of the carriage, and with it a collection of post cards illustrating the beautiful drives around the city. He is looking for business, and has been so nice about it, and his charge of 1 franc for you and your bag has been so moderate, that you cannot resist buying a few post cards just to help him along. But not until you reach your hotel are you really introduced to the post-card business. Here the concierge, the man who talks all languages and who understands all knowledge and all mysteries, controls the market. The head porter has cards, the second porter has cards, the twenty-seventh porter has cards, the man who handles your baggage and who works for the twenty-seventh porter has cards, boots has cards, and boots' first assistant has cards. Cards are served with your after dinner coffee, and the maid who does up your room leaves a little package on your dressing table for you to look at. Then you go on the street and you find shop after shop given over exclusively to post cards.—Bookman Magazine.

Rich men have their count, but poor men must be satisfied.

It's almost as difficult to hide a



Panama sleeps as soundly as a man with a big dog in his yard.

Russia should take off its skates and stop sliding down the map.

Eggs cannot be classed as mere luxuries now. They are tantalizing dreams.

Hereafter, it is believed, the fireproof drop curtains in Chicago will be fireproof and will drop.

In the matter of musical farewell tours the balance of trade is always heavily against the United States.

Second-class nations should keep on hand a few warships to sell to larger nations at boom prices when a war cloud bobs up.

Chicago union pickets feel greatly inclined to throw old shoes or anything else that is handy at the bride if she rides in a non-union carriage.

The case of F. O. Andrews, who acquired \$1,000,000 at a cost of only sixteen months in the penitentiary, shows what a thrifty young man may accomplish by watching his opportunities.

Those latest airship navigators may have surpassed Prof. Langley in making their machine fly, but the professor is still a few leaps ahead so far as concerns his ability to make Uncle Sam's money do so.



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